

NEWS

MARCH — 2003 A CWN PUBLICATION

Networking Enhances Women's Success

2002/2003
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WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH- SPECIAL EDITION:

History of Woman Suffrage in the
United States

- 1777 Women lose the right to vote in New York.
- 1780 Women lose the right to vote in Massachusetts.
- 1784 Women lose the right to vote in New Hampshire.
- 1787 US Constitutional Convention places voting qualifications in the hands of the states. Women in all states except New Jersey lose the right to vote.
- 1807 Women lose the right to vote in New Jersey, the last state to revoke the right.

Women Join the Abolitionist Movement

1868. In New Jersey, 172 women attempt to vote; their ballots are ignored.

1869 Wyoming territory grants first woman suffrage since 1807.

1870 The Grimke sisters, and 42 other women attempt to vote in Massachusetts, their ballots are cast but ignored. Utah territory grants woman suffrage.

1887 Utah women lose right to vote.

1893 Colorado men vote for woman suffrage.

1895 Utah women regain suffrage.

1896 Idaho grants woman suffrage.

1910 Washington (state) grants woman suffrage.

1911 California grants woman suffrage.

1912 Teddy Roosevelt's Progressive Party includes woman suffrage in their platform. Oregon, Arizona, and Kansas grant woman suffrage.

1913 Alaskan Territory grants suffrage. Illinois grants municipal and presidential but not state suffrage to women.

1917 North Dakota, Indiana, Nebraska, and Michigan grant presidential suffrage; Arkansas grants primary suffrage. New York, South Dakota, and Oklahoma state constitutions grant suffrage. 1918 Suffrage Amendment passes US House with exactly a two-thirds vote but loses by two votes in the Senate.

1919 Suffrage Amendment passes US Senate on June 4. The battle for ratification by at least 36 states begins.

1920 The Nineteenth Amendment, called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, is ratified by Tennessee on August 18. It becomes law on August 26.

1975 UN Decade of Women's Rights

A SAMPLING OF SOME WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS:

JANE ADDAMS (Cedarville, IL) Sept. 6, 1860 - May 21, 1935, progressive social reformer, had a "vein of iron" (Anne Firor Scott, *Notable American Women*), founded Hull House settlement in Chicago, helped "over-privileged young people" connect with real life, defined a settlement house as "an institution attempting to learn from life itself," called "the most influential woman in Chicago history," internationally respected social reformer, author, peace and suffrage leader, National American Woman Suffrage Association first vice-president 1911-1914, pacifist, opposed World War I, awarded Nobel Peace Prize 1931.

SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY (Adams, MA) Feb. 15, 1820 - March 13, 1906, Quaker, teacher temperance and abolition organizer, outstanding women's rights leader with sharp political instincts, met Elizabeth Cady Stanton 1850, took suffrage petitions door-to-door 1854, worked for emancipation but felt black men should not be given vote ahead of women, published *The Revolution* 1868-70, lectured for 6 years to pay off its \$10,000 debt, advocated equal pay for equal work, encouraged women to form unions, "more than any other woman suffrage leader, she was the victim of masculine ridicule" including satirical cartoons and newspaper attacks, driving force behind National Woman Suffrage Association 1869-90, National American Woman Suffrage Association head 1892-1900, single-minded champion of federal amendment, called "The Invincible" and "The Napoleon of the woman's rights movement," active in state campaigns from Kansas 1867 to California 1896, spoke across country form 30 years, voted in 1872 election, arrested and convicted but won popular support, led Centennial protest 1876, recruited Carrie Catt and Anna Shaw to suffrage, lived with sister Mary in Rochester, NY, became internationally respected symbol of woman's movement, "She has a broad and generous nature, and a depth of tenderness that few women possess" (Elizabeth Cady Stanton).

MARY ANN SHADD CARY (Wilmington, DE) Oct. 9, 1823 - June 5, 1893, oldest of 13, moved to Canada after Fugitive Slave Act 1851, helped black refugees, edited weekly anti-slavery newspaper *Provincial Freeman*, married, 1 daughter, widowed, teacher in Washington D.C., grammar school principal, spoke at National Woman Suffrage Association convention 1878, Howard U. law degree at 60.

SARAH J. SMITH THOMPSON GARNET (Long Island, NY) July 31, 1831 - Sept. 17, 1911, married, widowed with 2 young children who died young, remarried, widowed after 3 years, led PS 80 for 37 years, first Black principal in NYC 1863, founded Equal Suffrage Club for Black women in Brooklyn, superintendent of suffrage for National Association of Colored Woman.

FRANCIS ELLEN WATKINS HARPER (Baltimore, MD) Sept. 24, 1825 - Feb. 22, 1911, orphaned at 3, married, widowed after 4 years, daughter died young, early poet and well-known Black author, spoke out for abolition and women's rights, aided fugitive slaves, lectured for Maine Anti-Slavery Society, toured eastern states 1850s, after war lectured in South on temperance, Black morality, and against white racial violence, attended 1875 & 1887 suffrage conventions.

ADDIE D. WAITES HUNTON (Norfolk, VA) June 11, 1875 - June 21, 1943, married, lost 2 of 4 children as infants, Atlanta and Brooklyn, NY, YMCA worker with Black troops in France during WWI, organizer with National Association of Colored Women, NAACP field secretary, challenged National Woman's Party to support Black women, "No women are free until all women are free."

FLORENCE KELLEY (Philadelphia) Sept. 12, 1859 - Feb. 17, 1932, late Quaker, Cornell U., translated Karl Marx, married Lazare Wischniewetzky, 3 children, divorced, Hull House, risked smallpox surveying city slums and sweatshops, inspected factories, led reforms, was shot at, evening law degree Northwestern, fought for minimum wage and end to child labor, led National Consumer's League in NYC, National American Woman Suffrage Association vice-president, spoke widely, helped organize NAACP, pacifist, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, opposed Equal Rights Amendment for endangering protective legislation, forceful, bright, witty, "explosive, hot-tempered, determined, she was no gentle saint." (Frances Perkins)

DAISY ADAMS LAMPKIN (Washington DC) Aug. 9, 1833? - March 10, 1965, civil rights reformer, community leader, promoted interest in suffrage among Black women in Pittsburgh, married, president of Negro Women's Franchise League 1915, active organizer with NAACP and National Association of Colored Women.

MARY ELIZA CHURCH TERRELL (Memphis, TN) Sept. 23, 1863 - July 24, 1954, called Mollie, mother a former slave, father first Black millionaire in the South, Oberlin, athletic, married, lost 3 children, blamed segregated hospitals, 2 more children, Washington DC community leader, social reformer, lecturer, spoke French, German and Italian, head of National Association of Colored Women, picketed White House with National Woman's Party.

Sources: Notable American Women and Notable Black American Women (available through National Women's History Project)

Think that the push for women's rights started with the discovery of the American continent, think again! Women have struggled at least since ancient times.

Semiramis: The only woman to seat herself on the throne of Assyrian kings. This event took place in Mesopotamian times in ancient Assyrian (modern day Libya).

Perpetua: A well-born Carthaginian of the Roman Empire who was involved with the Christians, especially the Montanist sect, which believed in women's equality. She was jailed and put to death for her beliefs on March 7, A. D. 203.

Sobekneferu: The second woman in history to become a full-on pharaoh. In Egypt, many women acted as rulers or regents, but a mere four got to use the official pharaoh title.

Elissa: Founded the then new city of Carthage in about 814 B.C. Through her efforts and those of her descendants, Carthage grew to be a world power. At its peak, it ruled the Mediterranean. Only with the rise of Rome, did it lose its grip.

Hedea, Tryphosa, & Dionysia (sisters): This trio competed in the early Roman games. Over a period of 5 years, Tryphosa took crowns at the Isthmian Games and the Pythian Games—the first girl to do so. Dionysia won track firsts at the Asclepeian Festival and the Nemean Games. Hedea won the war-chariot race at the Isthmian Games and two first for track at the Nemean and Sicyonian Games. For their athletic feats they also were made honorary citizens of Delphi, Corinth and Athens. Citizenship bestowed such benefits as the vote, tax-free pensions and office-holding privileges.

Khadijah: A prominent member of the Meccan tribe of the Quraish, discovered Muhammad when at the age of forty she gave the ill-educated, epileptic shepherd boy of 25 a job, took him as her husband and encouraged his revelations. Pre-Islamic society, women could practice polyandry and marry more than one man of their choice.

RECOMMENDED SOURCES:

Roman Women by J.P.V.D. Balsdon
Concerning Famous Women by Giovanni Boccaccio
The Warrior Queens by Antonia Fraser
Women in Hellenistic Egypt by Sarah Pomerey
Women in the Ancient Near East by Iise Seibert

*During the first centuries of scratching a new country out of the wilderness, American women had considerable legal rights. They ran businesses, owned land, handled money and made it. But a funny thing happened on the way to the American Revolution: women helped win in 1776 and later in 1812, but lost their own battles.

In 1854, a historic high-water mark was hit: 128 female postal workers in the United States earned the same wage as their male peers.

Mary Johnson: The first free black person in the United States in 1622.

Mary Montagu: Introduced the first workable method of smallpox vaccination used in the West.

Margaret Brent: A land baroness who demanded not one but two votes from the Maryland assembly in 1647.

Anna Douglass: An early activist in the "underground railroad."

Elizabeth Mumbet Freeman: A slave who in 1783 stood up in court and demanded to be free, as spelled out in her own state's new constitution.

Lucy Brewer: A cross-dressing marine (the only way a women could enlist at that time), allegedly saw action on the USS Constitution during the War of 1812.

Margaret Hardenbroeck: Settled in New Amsterdam in 1659 where she set herself up in the import-export business. Under Dutch law, she kept her legal rights and other prerogatives including the use of her maiden name for business after her marriage. In 1664 when the Brits beat the Dutch, English laws prevented her from buying real estate in her own name. Forty years after her death in 1601, New York widows had to forfeit all of their first husband's property if they married again.

* by Vicki Leon

MORE RECOMMENDED SOURCES & ORGANIZATIONS:

Bethune Museum and Archives for Black Women's History, 1318 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington DC 20005.

National Women's History Project, 7738 Bell Road, Windsor, CA 95492-8515, (707) 838-6000.

Women of All Red Nations, 4511 North Hermitage, Chicago, IL 60640

National Women's History Project web site:
www.nwhp.org

Uppity Women series of books by Vicki Leon

The Women's History of the World by Rosalind Miles

Sexual Politics by Kate Millet

Lanterns: A Memoir of Mentors by Marian Wright Edelman

Please note that I am not making any political statements or judgments. By sharing the following article, I'm hoping to increase awareness that women in other parts of the world still have a long way to go to achieve basic human rights . For more information about women in Afghanistan, check the RAWA (Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan) website. Just type in RAWA and it should be the first website listed.

How We Forgot About the Women of Afghanistan
by Natasha Walter

When I was in Afghanistan six months ago, I met some women from Herat, in the west of the country, who had come to Kabul for the great political assembly, the loya jirga. We met in a stifling tent in the courtyard of the loya jirga offices. I will never forget, as long as I live, the atmosphere in that tent. For the first time in so many years, these women believed that they might break out of their terrible experiences of oppression, and although they were still tentative, bubbles of optimism constantly floated in the air.

One of the most optimistic voices in the tent came from a woman whom I will call Sima Kur. She was a middle-aged woman, dressed all in green. She told me that Ismail Khan, the warlord who rules Herat, had originally decreed that no women were to go to the loya jirga from his province. When he had been overruled by the central administration, the women had been delighted. "This is the happiest day for women in Afghanistan," she said. "We are here and now we can defend women's rights. The doors are opening for us."

Despite their long history of oppression, these women were eager to taste the fruits of freedom. Sima Kur told me that in Herat no woman had yet dared to take off her burqa. "But they all say to me, Sima, when you get to the loya jirga, please, for our sakes, speak without your burqa. Let them see your face."

Although I never supported the war in Afghanistan, when I heard those women talk I began to believe that great good could come out of the terror. Whenever I have thought and read about what has been going on in Afghanistan since then, it is those women, especially Sima Kur with her indomitable spirit, who recur to me. She became a sort of touchstone to me of the possibilities that exist in that benighted country.

That is why I read the new report from Human Rights Watch with a sense of growing horror. The report documents the current reality of women's lives in Herat, and it tells us that the hope that those women expressed to me is being betrayed. Undoubtedly, the lives of women in Herat have improved since the Taliban left; above all for one reason – they are allowed to go to school. But, as one woman interviewed for the report said, "Everything else is restricted."

Ismail Khan, the ruler of Herat, can count on good relations with the military forces in the area. When Donald Rumsfeld met him earlier this year, he called him "an appealing person". Certainly, he was our useful ally in the struggle to rid that region of Afghanistan of the Taliban. But in supporting him we are supporting another regime that loathes women.

This is a regime in which women are still forced, against their will, to cover themselves from head to foot when they go out. Even young girls taking off their headscarves at school have been beaten. It is a regime in which women are not allowed to go in cars with men who are not their close relatives – or to walk with them or even talk privately with them in their own homes. If they break these rules they can be arrested, taken to police stations and forced to undergo gynecological examinations to check they have not had sex.

Although women can go to school, they have been arrested or intimidated for all sorts of offenses from driving cars to speaking to journalists or talking publicly about women's rights. They are discouraged from taking any jobs other than teaching, especially any work that might bring them into contact with foreigners or men. Last month, Ismail Khan announced on the radio that all men "are obliged to beat" women who walk with men who are not their husbands.

There is a stony sadness in the words of some women in Herat today. One is quoted in the report, saying: "The leadership here is very bad for us. It is not much different than the Taliban."

The West went to war with Afghanistan without a clear picture of what the country would look like after the removal of the Taliban, and now that these reports of gross violations of human rights are being published, we are washing our hands of responsibility for them. Downing Street has a website page on the war entitled "Facts", which lists 10 "media views that were wrong". It includes my statement of a year ago: "In the rush to do deals with the new de facto rulers of Afghanistan, it looks very likely that the interests of women will be ignored." I wish I had been wrong.

There is no immediate answer to this situation, since there is no obvious alternative to Ismail Khan's leadership of the western part of Afghanistan. But there is a long, slow answer – that all aid should be conditional on women's rights being respected, that international organizations should put more pressure on local rulers to respect women's rights, and that far more support should be given not just to women's healthcare and education, but also to their fledgling political and advocacy organizations. A great deal more money and trust should be given immediately by the West to the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan, the only indigenous organization that supports full equality and a secular state, and which is still ignored by Western governments.

The fact that this report on Ismail Khan's abuses of women's rights has been ignored by the commentators and reporters who were so eager for war in Afghanistan has another lesson for us. It shows just how long our concern will probably last for those who will be affected by our next military adventure. The attention span of the media is so short that, despite the great promises of our leaders at the time, we are shrugging off our ongoing responsibility to the people of Afghanistan. Abuses of women's rights in Afghanistan were headline news as we were preparing for war; now they are hardly worth a mention.

How long will we give the people of Iraq before we get bored by the reports that they have still not achieved democracy? Will it be just a year after a US invasion that some report by Human Rights Watch or Amnesty International, documenting abuses against Kurds or dissidents, will be relegated to a couple of paragraphs on page 15 of our newspapers, rather than being the subject of government launches?

There is much too much lazy hopefulness being expressed that the blood that will be spilt in Iraq will easily be compensated for by the flowering of democracy once Saddam Hussein has been removed. But the conference of Iraqi exiles that wound up yesterday left the post-war future of Iraq as obscure as ever. Although it is clear that the United States wants to install a government that will be more amenable to US interests than Saddam Hussein's, it is not at all clear how hard it will work to make sure that such a government will be more accountable to its own people.

I am not in favor of war. But since it looks certain that there will be war, we should talk clearly about the ongoing responsibility that Britain will be taking on – not just to future wielders of power, but also to the powerless civilians. War may be the end of the story as far as we are concerned, but for the people most affected, war is only the beginning of the story.

Published on Thursday, December 19, 2002 by the Independent/UK

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY WOMEN'S NETWORK
WOMAN OF THE YEAR**



Nominations are being accepted at this time for the *CWN WOMAN OF THE YEAR for 2002/2003*. All County Women's Network members are eligible for nomination for this award. The intent of the recognition is to single out a member who, through their performance, standards of professionalism and influence has contributed to the advancement of women. Recognizing that there are many members who deserve to be honored, we ask that you keep in mind that the objectives of CWN are to:

- Foster personal as well as professional growth, development, and promotion of women.
- Share knowledge and expertise by creating a mentoring and sponsoring environment.
- Increase visibility of women in the work force, promote awareness and equality in the workplace and recognize accomplishments of members.
- Provide opportunities to meet and exchange ideas and information, and to expand members' knowledge of governmental procedures and functions.

CWN will recognize women for their contributions to the organization, the community, the county, themselves and others. Women who take it upon themselves to enrich and enhance their own lives and lives of those around them.

Name of Nominee: _____ Work Phone: _____

Department: _____

Position: _____

In what capacity do you know the member?

Reasons for recommending this member for award:

Specific examples of how this member has demonstrated their commitment to CWN's objectives (i.e. community involvement, personal achievements, professional growth, volunteer programs, professional memberships, commitment to education, informal or formal mentoring, etc.):

Additional information you would like considered (if more space is needed, please use the back of this form):

Name of Person Making Nomination: _____

Department _____ Phone _____

Return nominations to Kelly A. Rozich – Public Works Rm.127 – Mail Code 0835

If you have any questions, phone: (909) 387-8114

DEADLINE TO SUBMIT NOMINATION FORM – APRIL 15, 2003

SHARE SORROW.... SHARE STRENGTH



**Come Join Families & Friends
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For Questions Call:
(909) 798-4803 - Rose
(909) 381-1578 - Janet**



For those of you who would like to show support for the troops you can visit the Department of Defense web page: www.defendamerica.mil/nmam.html. The compiled list of names will be sent out to our soldiers at the end of the month. So far, there are over 10 million names. The entire exercise takes 10 seconds...literally.

LEST WE FORGET. The **average age** of the Infantryman is **19 years**. He is someone's child, sibling, friend. Not yet dry behind the ears, but old enough to die for his country. He is 10 or 15 pounds lighter now than when he was at home because he is working or fighting from before dawn to well after dusk. He can save your life -- or take it, because that is his job. He will often do twice the work of a civilian, draw half the pay and still find ironic humor in it all. He has seen more suffering and death than he should have in his short lifetime. He has stood atop mountains of dead bodies, and helped to create them. He has wept in public and in private, for friends who have fallen in combat and is unashamed. He feels every note of the National Anthem vibrate through his body while at rigid attention.



UPCOMING TOPICS - SAVE THESE DATES!!!

☺ March 2003 - Women's History Month

☺ April 2003 - The Turning Point

☺ May 2003 - Annual Training Day - "Paper, Priorities, and Peace of Mind"



☺ June 2003 - Annual Board Installation and Annual Mentoring Recognition Lunch

TRAINING - 04/2002 - 07/2003

Business Writing & Grammar Skills Made Easy and Fun

04-29-03 - Anaheim & Pasadena

05-01-03 - Ontario

05-19-03 - San Bernardino

Conflict Management Skills for Women

05-15-03 - Ontario

05-16-03 - Pasadena

The Conference for Women

05-14-03 - San Bernardino

07-01-03 - Anaheim

07-03-03 - Pasadena

Managing Multiple Projects, Objectives, & Deadlines

06-12-03 - Ontario

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--Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

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909-384-4400

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www.ga.k12.pa.us/curtech/powerwk.htm

www.bitbetter.com/powertips.htm

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GETTING THE *NEWS* OUT TO OUR MEMBERSHIP.

"You can easily judge the character of others by how they treat those who can do nothing for them or to them. "

Malcolm Forbes

"The measure of success is not whether you have a tough problem to deal with, but whether it's the same problem you had last year."

John Foster Dulles
Former U.S. Secretary of State

NEWS

CWN MEMBER MAILING LIST

Please notify Zelda Verrett, VP-Membership, if your job position, address, and/or phone number has changed.

A current mailing list will ensure you don't miss any issues of CWN News or information regarding the monthly meetings.

RECOGNIZATION: Carolyn Tillman received the League of Women Voters Citizens of Achievement 2003 in an award ceremony on February 23, 2003.

QUESTIONS?

You may send questions, inquiries, and/or suggestions to CWN at our e-mail address.

sb_cwn@yahoo.com

CWN is looking forward to hearing from **YOU!**

REQUEST FOR COMMITTEE VOLUNTEERS

Please let us know if you are interested in serving on any of the following committees: Training, Scholarships, Programs, Special Projects, Bylaws, Finance, Membership, Newsletter, and/or Door Prizes.

Thank you in advance for your assistance!

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Following are websites for employment opportunities with the County, County Schools and Courts:

County: www.sbcounty.gov

County employees who do not have Internet access at work can find the current list of job openings from the Outlook folder list. To access this information, select:

- Public Folders
- All Public Folders
- County-Wide Information
- Employee Related Topics
- Job Announcements

Schools:

[www.sbcusd.k12.ca.us/
humanresources](http://www.sbcusd.k12.ca.us/humanresources)

Superior Court:

www.sbcounty.gov/courts